

Endorsed Order:

Denied for failure to show a *prima facie* entitlement to relief.

Dated: New York, New York
November 30, 2015

s/ Robert E. Gerber
Honorable Robert E. Gerber
United States Bankruptcy Judge

Darryl Dunsmore
AD6237 C3A 150
Box 32200
Stockton Ca 95213.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

IN RE

Case 09-50026 (REG)

Motors Liquidation
Company et al

Ignition switch litigation

Darryl Dunsmore
Plaintiff

v

New GMC et al
Defendants

Motion for Relief
From stay 362(c)

(11 USC 362(c))

Right to intervene

Rule 2018 and
order to protect

my Rights Rule 8007 (E)(2)

Plaintiff's Motions for Relief From stay
362(c) which such stay is violating plaintiff's

1 Due process rights and moves This
2 Court to issue appropriate order to protect
3 my rights under Rule 8007 (2)(2) as a
4 real party in interest
5

6 To be heard and obtain Constitutionally
7 mandated Discovery for production in
8 Plaintiff writ of Habeas concerning actual
9 innocence of which The Defendants have
10 knowledge of and concealing by using
11 this court as a platform for immunity
12 of criminal actions against a Defendant
13 adult
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25 I Declare under penalty of perjury under
26 The Laws of The State of California

27 11/17/15 DLD
28

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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

W RE

Case 09-50026 (REG)

Motors Liquidation

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Darryl Dunsmore
Plaintiff

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Defendants

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11/17/15 DLD
1081

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8 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

10 in Re

11 Motors Liquidation

12 Company et al

13 Ignition Switch Litigation

14 Darryl Dunsware
15 Plaintiff

16 v

17 NEW GMC et al
18 Defendants

Case 09-50026 REG

19
20 Objection To
21 General Motors
22 Reply Brief Concerning
23 Punitive Damage awards
24 for Plaintiffs

25 This plaintiff individually and
26 independently objects To Defendants
27
28

1 of 4

1 Reply Brief arguments concerning
2 punitive Damage awards

3
4 First off New GMC as they refer
5 to their selfs are attempting to use this
6 Court as a platform for immunity of
7 Their present and Past Criminal activities
8 Since the Sale turned (The 363 Sale)

9
10 This plaintiffs complaint case FCS045638
11 Solano Superior Court Ca complains that
12 if The Defendants had not concealed the
13 acts of old GMC as they continue
14 to do as of Date; plaintiff would
15 not have been wrongly convicted in
16 2010 after The 363 Sale

17 Yet Defendants at this very moment
18 are using this court and The Superior
19 Court of Solano to conceal Exculpatory
20 evidence that will exonerate plaintiff
21 Having been informed of pending proceedings
22 in The Federal Southern District of Ca
23 plaintiffs writ of Habeas 001193 SPC PC
24 Continue to Deprive plaintiff of
25 Constitutionally Mandated Discovery and
26 use These Courts as a platform for

immunity of Those criminal acts
in violation of California Penal Code
133, 134, 135

Defendants arguments fail and liability
protections were voided The Moment They
decided To Conceal and abet The
principles Criminal actions and Misconduct
of old GMC

If They are no part of GMC actions
(old GMC) why are They providing Them
with legal protection and argument

For New GMC Argue in its Brief
Page 10 Sec (2) That it cant be responsible
for knowledge for purported events That
took place at old GMC is unbelievable

So The Defendants claim here is
basically That if They knew a Murder
occurred at old GMC and didnt tell
any one but was later caught and
found out to have knowledge Their
not criminally liable for not telling
any one

3024

1 That's the biggest hogwash argument
2 I have ever heard

3
4 New GMC is responsible period They
5 day They became aware of the issues
6 They need to step up and take responsibility
7 for every manut They continue to conceal
8 and withhold constitutionally mandated
9 Discovery from this plaintiff They
10 should not only pay punitive Damages
11 to this plaintiff They should pay
12 treble as well from this day forward
13 as this plaintiff is informing them he
14 is an independent adult within the
15 meaning of Penal Code 368 of California
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23
24 I declare under the penalty of perjury
25 under the laws of the State of California
26 is true

11/17/15

D-JD-e

4084

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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

IN RE

Case 09-50026 (REG)

Motors Liquidation
Company et al

Ignition Switch Litigation

Darryl Dunsen
Plaintiff

v

New GMC et al

Defendants

Memorandum of Points
and Authorities in
Support of Objection
of Defendants Reply
Brief on Punitive
Damages

California Penal Code 368(a) (The Legislature
finds and Declares That crimes against
elders and Dependant adults are Deserving
of special Consideration and protection

1 California Penal Code 368 (b) (1) (any Person
2 who willfully causes to suffer or inflicts
3 unjustifiable physical pain and mental suffering)
4 (or to be place in situation where health
5 is endangered) (is punishable by imprisonment
6 for 2, 3, 4 years)

7
8 California Penal Code 368 (f) (any Person
9 who commits the false imprisonment of an
10 elder or Dependant adult by use of fraud
11 or Deceit is punishable by imprisonment
12 for 2, 3, 4 years

13
14 The Defendants consistently Declare They
15 know about The fraud, Deceit of old
16 GNC with in The meaning of penal code
17 175 They've been Directly informed
18 of that it is to be produced in an
19 inquiry of writ of Habeas Through filings
20 of This Court by plaintiff and his
21 Complaint

22 Yet continue to violate The law
23 and use This court as a platform to
24 do so causing The false imprisonment
25 of The plaintiff a Dependant adult

26 I Declare under penalty of perjury
27 under The laws of The state of California
28 is true

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11/17/15 zoh

Hearing Date: October 14, 2015, at 9:45 a.m. (Eastern Time)

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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X		
In re	:	Chapter 11
	:	
MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY, <i>et al.</i> ,	:	Case No.: 09-50026 (REG)
f/k/a General Motors Corp., <i>et al.</i>	:	
	:	
Debtors.	:	(Jointly Administered)
	:	
-----X		

**REPLY BRIEF BY GENERAL MOTORS LLC WITH
RESPECT TO WHETHER PLAINTIFFS MAY SEEK PUNITIVE
DAMAGES FROM GENERAL MOTORS LLC BASED ON
THE CONDUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION**

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General Motors LLC (“New GM”) submits this reply brief to show that the Sale Order¹ bars plaintiffs from asserting punitive damage claims against it based on the conduct of Motors Liquidation Co. (f/k/a General Motors Corporation) (“Old GM”).²

ARGUMENT

A. Plaintiffs Have Not Shown That Section 2.3(a)(ix) Unambiguously Provides For Payment of Punitive Damages Relating to Post-Sale Accidents/Incidents

Plaintiffs assert that Section 2.3(a)(ix) of the Sale Agreement, addressing Assumed Liabilities for post-363 Sale accidents/incidents, is unambiguous because it does not specifically exclude the term “punitive damages.” In fact, the opposite is true; Section 2.3(a)(ix) is *ambiguous*, in the context of plaintiffs’ argument concerning damages, precisely because there is no specific mention of punitive damages. A negative implication argument (the omission of a specific term such as punitive damages) rarely demonstrates unambiguity. It certainly does not show unambiguity here since the generalized term—damages—is not even used in Section 2.3(a)(ix). In that circumstance, the Court is required to review the entirety of the Sale Agreement to confirm that plaintiffs’ proposed interpretation is consistent with the overall Agreement and the parties’ intent. Extrinsic evidence concerning the reason why the provision was specifically amended also is relevant in these circumstances, as are the inherent differences (including treatment in bankruptcy and public policy objectives) between compensatory damages and punitive damages.

¹ Terms used herein and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings ascribed to them in New GM’s Opening Brief on the Punitive Damages Issue, dated September 13, 2015 [Dkt. No. 13437].

² This Reply Brief is filed in response to (i) the *Post-Closing Ignition Switch Accident Plaintiffs’ Memorandum of Law with Respect to Punitive Damages Issues*, dated September 13, 2015 [Dkt. No. 13434] (“Post Closing Accident Plaintiffs’ Brief”), (ii) the *Joinder of the Ignition Switch Plaintiffs and Non-Ignition Switch Plaintiffs to the Post-Closing Ignition Switch Accident Plaintiffs’ Memorandum of Law with Respect to Punitive Damages Issues*, dated September 13, 2015 [Dkt. No. 13436] (“Plaintiffs’ Joinder”), and (iii) the *Brief of Plaintiffs Regarding Punitive Damages Issue*, dated September 13, 2015 (filed by the Moore Plaintiffs).

Plaintiffs alternatively argue that the Sale Agreement is unambiguous because the parties knew how to draft an exclusion for punitive damages, as they did in excluding punitive damages from the definition of “Damages” in Section 1.1 of the Sale Agreement. If anything, however, the express exclusion of punitive damages from Section 1.1 further demonstrates the parties’ generalized contractual intent to exclude punitive damages caused by Old GM’s conduct from the liabilities assumed by New GM. The text of the Sale Agreement, therefore, supports New GM because, if the parties had intended for New GM to assume punitive damages in connection with Assumed Liabilities, they would have expressly said so.

Indeed, in making their counter-textual argument, Plaintiffs ignore the sequence of the drafting of the respective Sale Agreement provisions. The “Damages” definition, which was intended to and did exclude punitive damages, never changed from the original version filed with the Sale Motion. Section 2.3(a)(ix) of the Sale Agreement, however, was modified just prior to the Sale Hearing for the narrow purpose of specifically addressing objections that owners of Old GM vehicles, who may become involved in post-363 Sale accidents, would not be compensated for damages arising from such accidents. Significantly, no interested party asked New GM to assume punitive damages relating to post-363 Sale accidents, and Section 2.3(a)(ix) was amended specifically to resolve the filed objections.

Plaintiffs next argue that unambiguity is shown by the defined term “Liabilities.” But that term does not use the word “damages,” much less “punitive damages.” Even more important, the term “Liabilities” is not used as a standalone term in Section 2.3(a)(ix); it is one part of the definition “Product Liabilities.” The original version of the Sale Agreement filed with the Sale Motion defined “Product Liabilities” in Section 2.3(a)(ix) as follows:

All Liabilities (including Liabilities for negligence, strict liability, design defect, manufacturing defect, failure to warn or breach of express or implied warranties

of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose) to third parties for death, personal injury, other injury to Persons or damage to property.[³]

In the version of the Sale Agreement approved by the Court, the definition of “Product Liabilities” in Section 2.3(a)(ix) changed as follows:

All Liabilities to third parties for death, personal injury, or other injury to Persons or damage to property *caused by motor vehicles designed for operation on public roadways or by the component parts of such motor vehicles and, in each case, manufactured, sold or delivered by Sellers* (“Product Liabilities”). . . (emphasis supplied)

For purpose of the punitive damages issue, the key difference between the two definitions of “Product Liability” is that the final version added the clause “caused by motor vehicles.” Plaintiffs do not analyze this clause, which was intended to limit the scope of product liability claims to those where the vehicle itself was the direct cause of the alleged injury—*i.e.*, primarily as in the case of a motor vehicle accident—rather than more broadly to claims arising from the general conduct of Old GM, such as purportedly false misrepresentations giving rise to a fraud claim. Unambiguity cannot be established by an incomplete analysis which ignores a newly added clause.

The remainder of the revised Section 2.3(a)(ix), after defining “Product Liabilities,” also is critically important to the scope of Product Liabilities assumed by New GM. This additional language limits Product Liabilities to those “which arise directly out of death, personal injury or other injury to Persons or damage to property caused by accidents or incidents first occurring on or after the Closing Date and arising from such motor vehicles’ operation or performance” The word *directly* and the phrase *caused by accidents or incidents* (both of which are express limitations) were added after the newly defined term “Product Liabilities;” these mean that the injury from the Product Liability must be *directly* caused by the motor vehicle and *the*

³ In the original version, assumed Product Liabilities only related to vehicles sold by New GM.

accident/incident. Then, another clause of limitation, *arise from such motor vehicles' operation or performance* was also added. Read together, the section means that an assumed Product Liability Claim is limited to the circumstance when an injury/damage to property is *(a) directly caused by the motor vehicle, (b) directly caused by the accident/incident, and (c) directly arises from such motor vehicle's performance/operation*. As shown in the next section, that is the essence of compensatory damages—not punitive damages.

B. The Qualitative Differences Between Compensatory and Punitive Damages Demonstrate that Section 2.3(a)(ix) is Limited to Compensatory Damages

Compensatory damages are “intended to redress the concrete loss that the plaintiff has suffered by reason of the defendant’s wrongful conduct.” *State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co. v. Campbell*, 538 U.S. 408, 416 (2003) (citing Restatement (Second) of Torts § 903 (1979)). By contrast, punitive damages are imposed to serve two policy objectives: punishing unlawful conduct and deterring its repetition. *See BMW of N. Am., Inc. v. Gore*, 517 U.S. 559, 568 (1996). A punitive damage award does not serve any compensatory goals. *Engquist v Oregon Dep’t of Agriculture*, 478 F.3d 985, 1002, 1004 (9th Cir. 2007); *Home Ins. Co. v. Am. Home Prods. Corp.*, 75 N.Y.2d 196, 200 (1990) (punitive damages are a windfall for the plaintiff who has been made whole by compensatory damages).⁴ As the Supreme Court has repeatedly cautioned: “It should be presumed a plaintiff has been made whole for his injuries by compensatory damages, so punitive damages should only be awarded if the defendant’s culpability, after having paid compensatory damages, is so reprehensible as to warrant the imposition of further sanctions to achieve punishment or deterrence.” *State Farm*, 538 U.S. at 418.

Compensatory damages are a property right subject to due process protections. Punitive damages are not. *See Engquist*, 478 F.3d at 1002 (because punitive damages are a discretionary,

⁴ The Sale Agreement (§ 9.12) provides that New York law governs if the Bankruptcy Code is not applicable.

moral judgment, a plaintiff's interest in punitive damages is too speculative to constitute property under the Takings Clause). As the Ninth Circuit put it: "punitive damages do not follow compensatory damages, as interest follows principal." *Id.* at 1003. Punitive damages are "never awarded as of right, no matter how egregious the defendant's conduct," in contrast to compensatory damages, which "are mandatory, once liability is found" *Id.* (citing *Smith v. Wade*, 461 U.S. 30, 52 (1983)).

Plaintiffs misconstrue the word "directly" in Section 2.3(a)(ix) of the Sale Agreement by claiming punitive damages arise directly from the injury. While it is true that if there are no compensatory damages, then there can be no punitive damages, that is as far as plaintiffs' argument can be extended.⁵ Punitive damages "must be shown to be emblematic of much more than individually sustained wrong. It must be shown to reflect pervasive and grave misconduct affecting the public generally." *Fabiano v. Philip Morris Inc.*, 54 A.D.3d 146,150-51, 862 N.Y.S.2d 487, 490-91 (2008); *see also Banxcorp v. Costco Wholesale Corp.*, 723 F.Supp.2d 596, 621 (S.D.N.Y. 2010) (citing *Fabiano*); *Barbagallo v. Marcum LLP*, 820 F.Supp.2d 429, 448-49 (E.D.N.Y. 2011) (same). In other words, punitive damages are not directly tied to the injury caused by a motor vehicle accident. They address a different policy objective (punishment and deterrence) and, thus, their focus is on other issues *beyond the specific vehicle accident*.⁶ Because, in contrast, Section 2.3(a)(ix) of the Sale Agreement is expressly limited to direct injuries caused by the particular operation of the motor vehicle specific to the accident or incident alleged, punitive damages cannot be included within this narrow definition.

⁵ Indeed, that is precisely New GM's point regarding punitive damage demands for what plaintiffs assert are Independent Claims but, in reality, are Retained Liabilities.

⁶ New York's Pattern Jury Instructions illustrate this distinction. Juries are instructed that they may consider the wrongdoer's similar conduct in other situations in order to determine the extent to which defendant's conduct was reprehensible. N.Y. Pattern Jury Instr., Civil § 2:278. Juries may also consider the wrongdoer's financial condition in determining the amount of punitive damages. *Id.*

C. Section 2.3(a)(ix) Must Be Interpreted in the Context Of the Entire Sale Agreement, and the Sale Order

As the Second Circuit cautioned in *Terwilliger v. Terwilliger*, 206 F.3d 240, 245 (2d Cir. 2000), “the entire contract must be considered, and all parts of it reconciled, if possible, in order to avoid an inconsistency.” *See also Hillside Metro Assoc., LLC v. JP Morgan Chase Bank*, No. 10-cv-1772, 2011 WL 5008368, at *9 (E.D.N.Y. Oct. 20, 2011); *Metz v. U.S. Life Ins. Co.*, No. 09-cv-10250, 2010 WL 3703810, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Sept 21, 2010). Section 2.3(a)(ix) must therefore be given a meaning consistent with the other provisions of the Sale Agreement. In that regard, Section 9.19 of the Sale Agreement is particularly relevant. It provides:

Except where expressly prohibited under applicable Law or otherwise expressly ordered by the Bankruptcy Court, upon the Closing, neither Purchaser nor any of its Affiliates or stockholders shall be deemed to (a) be the successor of Sellers; (b) have, de facto, or otherwise, merged with or into Sellers; (c) be a mere continuation or substantial continuation of Sellers or the enterprise(s) of Sellers; or (d) ***other than as set forth in this Agreement, be liable for any acts or omission of Seller in the conduct of Sellers’ business or arising under or related to the Purchased Assets.*** Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, and except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, neither Purchaser nor any of its Affiliates or stockholders ***shall be liable for any Claims against Sellers*** or any of their predecessors or Affiliates, and neither Purchaser nor any of its Affiliates or stockholders shall have any successor, transferee or vicarious Liability of any kind or character ***whether known or unknown*** at the Closing, whether now existing or ***hereafter arising***, whether fixed or contingent, ***with respect to Sellers’ business or any obligations of Sellers arising prior to the Closing . . .*** (emphasis supplied).

This provision reflects the generalized contractual intent of the parties; that New GM was not assuming liabilities relating to Old GM’s conduct except as narrowly and explicitly set forth in the Sale Agreement. The failure to expressly mention punitive damages, a liability measured by Old GM’s conduct, and whose sole purpose is to punish the wrongdoer-seller and deter its future wrongdoing, is therefore significant. The absence of language explicitly including punitive damages in the scope of Assumed Liabilities must be read consistently with the contractual intent reflected by the other provisions of the Sale Agreement, which demonstrate

that New GM assumed liabilities that were as narrow and limited as commercially necessary for its' business. As shown in the next section, it would also be against public policy to do so. Plaintiffs here do not have standing to complain about this result; they are not third party beneficiaries under the plain terms of the Sale Agreement.⁷

D. Extrinsic Evidence Is Important Context For Construing Section 2.3(a)(ix)

If the Court were to determine that the plain language of Section 2.3(a)(ix) and the agreement as a whole do not unambiguously exclude punitive damages, then extrinsic evidence is relevant to determining the parties' intent. Here, the extrinsic evidence is clear that New GM never agreed to assume punitive damages. *First*, it was not commercially necessary to assume that type of obligation. *Second*, Section 2.3(a)(ix) was amended to address certain objections to the 363 Sale, and no objector sought this type of relief. *Third*, punitive damages, as a subordinated claim, would never have been paid by Old GM and, thus, there was no compelling reason for Old GM to seek such a provision in the Sale Agreement, no compelling reason for the creditors who would be the future equity holders of New GM to do so, and no compelling reason for New GM to agree to pay for such an obligation.

As described in New GM's Opening Brief (*see* p. 8 n.7), this Court has repeatedly found that New GM only agreed to assume those liabilities that were commercially necessary for the operation of its new business. New GM had no reason to, and never agreed to, pay for non-compensatory awards designed to punish Old GM for its misconduct or to provide plaintiffs with a windfall recovery. Punishing New GM for Old GM conduct would have been of no

⁷ Section 9.11 of the Sale Agreement provides: "This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure solely to the benefit of each Party hereto, and their respective permitted successors and assigns. . . . Subject to the preceding sentence, nothing express or implied in this Agreement is intended or shall be construed to confer upon or give to any Person, other than the Parties, their Affiliates, and their respective permitted successors or assigns, any legal or equitable Claims, benefits, rights or remedies of any nature whatsoever under or by reason of this Agreement."

commercial benefit to New GM, nor would paying plaintiffs after they had been made whole through compensatory damages. Plaintiffs have not presented any evidence that New GM intended to assume this type of obligation.

Section 2.3(a)(ix) was amended to address specific objections made to the 363 Sale by objectors that discussed the necessity of paying compensatory damages to future accident victims relating to Old GM vehicles. The objectors argued⁸ that people who have not yet suffered injury or loss because of Old GM's misconduct are not creditors. Injury or loss, in that context, meant compensatory damages, not punitive damages. The objectors also argued they had a due process right to be compensated for injury or loss. Again, that meant compensatory damages, not punitive damages. No objector asserted that New GM should pay punitive damages, and Section 2.3(a)(ix) was amended to address only the specific objections that were made.

At the time of the 363 Sale, it was known to all parties that, based on the purchase price and the amount of undisputed claims against Old GM, unsecured creditors would not be paid in full and subordinated claims, such as punitive damage awards, would not be paid *anything*. There was nothing speculative about this result. These facts are all relevant to the proper interpretation of Section 2.3(a)(ix). Because claims for punitive damages would never have been paid by Old GM, New GM would have no logical reason to assume them.

Moreover, the policy objectives of punishment and deterrence are not served if Section 2.3(a)(ix) is construed to provide for New GM's assumption of punitive damages. New GM should not be punished for acts committed before it came into existence. Courts applying New York law have held that imposing punitive damages on a party who did not commit the wrongful conduct is against public policy. Specifically, New York's "public policy precludes

⁸ See New GM Opening Brief on Punitive Damages, at p. 6 n.6.

indemnification for punitive damages.” *Soto v. State Farm Ins. Co.*, 83 N.Y.2d 718, 724 (N.Y. 1994); *see also Home Ins. Co. v. Am. Home Prods. Corp.*, 75 N.Y.2d 196, 200 (N.Y. 1990) (“There is no question that the general rule, as articulated in two of our recent decisions, is that New York public policy precludes insurance indemnification for punitive damage awards, whether the punitive damages are based on intentional actions or actions which, while not intentional, amount to ‘gross negligence, recklessness, or wantonness’”)(citations omitted)).

In *Soto*, an insured sought to make its insurer indemnify it for punitive damages awarded in a motor vehicle accident lawsuit after the insurer refused to settle before trial. While the insurer was responsible for compensatory damages in excess of the policy limits, the New York Court of Appeals found that the insurer was not responsible for punitive damages:

We conclude that a rule permitting recovery for excess civil judgments attributable to punitive damage awards would be unsound public policy. We have previously endorsed the “‘fundamental principle that no one shall be permitted to take advantage of his own wrong.’” [citations omitted] This principle is not vitiated by the existence of an entirely separate and analytically distinct wrong on the part of the insurer. [citations omitted] . . .

Soto, 613 N.Y.S.2d at 724-25; *see also Home Ins. Co.*, 75 N.Y.2d at 203 (“allowing coverage serves no useful purpose since such damages are a windfall for the plaintiff who, by hypothesis, has been made whole by the award of compensatory damages” (citations omitted)).

The assumption of liabilities in a 363 sale is analogous to an insurer’s agreement to indemnify its insured. In both cases, there is an agreement on the part of a third party to be liable for claims based on the actions of another. Allowing punitive damages to be shifted from the wrongdoer to a third party nullifies the policy objectives of punitive damages and is, thus, contrary to New York public policy.

E. New GM Cannot Be Assessed Punitive Damages for Retained Liabilities

Plaintiffs' other two arguments for punitive damages related to New GM conduct are already covered in other New GM submissions. New GM's opening imputation brief specifically addresses why New GM cannot be liable for punitive damages based on New GM's knowledge of purported events that took place at Old GM. And the marked pleadings and accompanying letters will demonstrate that plaintiffs' alleged "Independent Claims" are actually Retained Liabilities, which plaintiffs concede are not subject to punitive damages.⁹

WHEREFORE, New GM respectfully requests that this Court: (i) find that any request for punitive damages against New GM based on Old GM conduct is barred by the Sale Order, and cannot be maintained against New GM; and (ii) direct plaintiffs in lawsuits that seek punitive damages against New GM based on Old GM conduct to withdraw their request for punitive damages.

Dated: New York, New York
September 22, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

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-and-

⁹ Plaintiffs cite to *Holland v. FCA US LLC*, 1015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 117643 (N.D. Ohio Sept. 3, 2015), in support of their Independent Claim argument. But *Holland* is inapposite. There, the plaintiffs framed the issue as to whether New Chrysler established a sufficient relationship with Old Chrysler vehicle owners such that state law imposed an independent duty. The alleged new conduct included events that took place after the sale to New Chrysler, including: (i) New Chrysler extending warranty coverage (akin to the glove box warranty), and (ii) New Chrysler issuing technical service bulletins alerting dealers and vehicle owners about vehicle issues. The Court did not decide any substantive issue, but determined it would not transfer the case to the bankruptcy court. Other than using the words "Independent Conduct," plaintiffs have not made any of the "new conduct" allegations set forth in *Holland*.

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Claim for Disability Insurance Benefits – Doctor's Certificate

TYPE or PRINT with BLACK INK.

34. PATIENT'S FILE NUMBER 483 590 1	35. PATIENT'S SOCIAL SECURITY NO. 547-29-0615	36. PATIENT'S LAST NAME Dunsmore	
37. DOCTOR'S NAME AS SHOWN ON LICENSE Dalia Amezcua Hunt		38. DOCTOR'S TELEPHONE NUMBER (858) 279-0925	39. DOCTOR'S STATE LICENSE NO. A60602
40. DOCTOR'S ADDRESS – NUMBER AND STREET, CITY, STATE, COUNTRY (IF NOT USA), ZIP CODE. POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER IS NOT ACCEPTED AS THE SOLE ADDRESS 6973 Linda Vista Rd San Diego, CA 92111			
41. THIS PATIENT HAS BEEN UNDER MY CARE AND TREATMENT FOR THIS MEDICAL PROBLEM FROM 12/10/04 TO present day 2/11/05 AT INTERVALS OF <input type="checkbox"/> DAILY <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKLY <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHLY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AS NEEDED			
42. AT ANY TIME DURING YOUR ATTENDANCE FOR THIS MEDICAL PROBLEM, HAS THE PATIENT BEEN INCAPABLE OF PERFORMING HIS/HER REGULAR OR CUSTOMARY WORK? <input type="checkbox"/> NO – SKIP TO THE DOCTOR'S CERTIFICATION SECTION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES – ENTER DATE DISABILITY BEGAN: 11/10/04		43. DATE YOU RELEASED OR ANTICIPATE RELEASING PATIENT TO RETURN TO HIS/HER REGULAR / CUSTOMARY WORK ("UNKNOWN," "INDEFINITE," ETC., NOT ACCEPTED.) 9/1/05	
44. ICD9 DISEASE CODE, PRIMARY (REQUIRED UNLESS DIAGNOSIS NOT YET OBTAINED) 724.9		45. ICD9 DISEASE CODE(S), SECONDARY _____	
46. DIAGNOSIS (REQUIRED) – IF NO DIAGNOSIS HAS BEEN DETERMINED, ENTER OBJECTIVE FINDINGS OR A DETAILED STATEMENT OF SYMPTOMS Ankylosing spondylitis			
47. FINDINGS – STATE NATURE, SEVERITY, AND EXTENT OF THE INCAPACITATING DISEASE OR INJURY. INCLUDE ANY OTHER DISABLING CONDITIONS per ortho evaluation: significant limitations - see report			
48. TYPE OF TREATMENT / MEDICATION RENDERED TO PATIENT NSAIDS		49. IF PATIENT WAS HOSPITALIZED, PROVIDE DATES OF ENTRY AND DISCHARGE _____/_____/_____ TO ____/____/____	
50. DATE AND TYPE OF SURGERY / PROCEDURE PERFORMED OR TO BE PERFORMED _____/_____/_____		ICD9 PROCEDURE CODE(S) _____	
51. IF PATIENT IS NOW PREGNANT OR HAS BEEN PREGNANT, WHAT DATE DID PREGNANCY TERMINATE OR WHAT DATE DO YOU EXPECT DELIVERY? _____/_____/_____		52. IF PREGNANCY IS / WAS ABNORMAL, STATE THE ABNORMAL AND INVOLUNTARY COMPLICATION CAUSING MATERNAL DISABILITY _____	
53. BASED ON YOUR EXAMINATION OF PATIENT, IS THIS DISABILITY THE RESULT OF "OCCUPATION," EITHER AS AN "INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT" OR AS AN "OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE"? (INCLUDE SITUATIONS WHERE PATIENT'S OCCUPATION HAS AGGRAVATED PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS.) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	54. ARE YOU COMPLETING THIS FORM FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF REFERRAL / RECOMMENDATION TO AN ALCOHOLIC RECOVERY HOME OR DRUG-FREE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY AS INDICATED BY THE PATIENT IN QUESTION 23? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	55. WOULD DISCLOSURE OF THIS INFORMATION TO YOUR PATIENT BE MEDICALLY OR PSYCHOLOGICALLY DETRIMENTAL? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	

Doctor's Certification and Signature (REQUIRED): Having considered the patient's regular or customary work, I certify under penalty of perjury that, based on my examination, this Doctor's Certificate truly describes the patient's disability (if any) and the estimated duration thereof.

I further certify that I am a Medical (TYPE OF DOCTOR) Internal med (SPECIALTY, IF ANY) licensed to practice in the State of California.

Linda Vista Health Care Center
6973 Linda Vista Rd.
San Diego, CA 92111

ORIGINAL SIGNATURE OF ATTENDING DOCTOR – RUBBER STAMP IS NOT ACCEPTABLE

DATE SIGNED

Under sections 2116 and 2122 of the California Unemployment Insurance Code, it is a violation for any individual who, with intent to defraud, falsely certifies the medical condition of any person in order to obtain disability insurance benefits, whether for the maker or for any other person, and is punishable by imprisonment and/or a fine not exceeding \$20,000. Section 1143 requires additional administrative penalties.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 DISABILITY PLACEMENT PROGRAM VERIFICATION (DPPV)
 CDCR 1845 (Rev. 2/14)

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
 Form: Page 1 of 1
 Instructions: Page 2

Exam/observation and eUHR Review are both required prior to completion of this form		
SECTION A: DISABILITY VERIFICATION (for use with permanent disabilities lasting six months or longer)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISABILITY CONFIRMED (see below) <input type="checkbox"/> REMOVAL FROM A DPP CODE: Previous code(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> CHANGE IN DPP CODE: Previous code(s) <input type="checkbox"/> DISABILITY DOES NOT IMPACT PLACEMENT		
<input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL DPP CODE: Current code(s) <input type="checkbox"/> NO DISABILITY		
SECTION B: DISABILITY DESIGNATION		
Disability Type: Mobility		
Disability Code Definitions	Criteria	Code
Individual has severe mobility restrictions and requires a Full Time Wheelchair accommodation to ambulate <u>in and out</u> of cell/bed area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Time Wheelchair prescribed for use. Wheelchair accessible housing and path of travel required 	<input type="checkbox"/> DPW
Individual has severe mobility restrictions but only uses a Wheelchair Intermittently as an accommodation to ambulate <u>outside</u> of cell/bed area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intermittent Wheelchair prescribed for use outside of cell/housing. Wheelchair accessible cell not required / Wheelchair can be kept outside of cell. 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DPO
Individual has severe mobility restrictions and uses an assistive device other than a wheelchair to ambulate, and cannot walk up or down stairs because of the disability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Wheelchair, but uses other assistive device (walker, cane, etc.). Generally no steps/stairs in regular path of travel. 	<input type="checkbox"/> DPM
Individual requires a relatively level terrain/path of travel accommodation to ambulate due to mobility or health concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May or may not use a walking device for assistance. Can walk up/down at least 6 steps/stairs (but not an entire flight of stairs). 	<input type="checkbox"/> DLT
Individual may or may not require an assistive device accommodation to ambulate because of a disability, but the disability is not severe enough to require special housing or level terrain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistive device <u>may</u> be prescribed for ambulation needs. Impairment of major life activity must exist. May have special needs outside housing placement. Can walk up or down steps/stairs. 	<input type="checkbox"/> DNM
Disability Type: Hearing		
Individual is <u>deaf or severely hearing impaired</u> and requires written notes, sign language, or lip reading accommodation to achieve effective communication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hearing Impaired Vest is required while outside of cell/bed area May or may not use a sign language interpreter. 	<input type="checkbox"/> DPH
Individual <u>has a hearing impairment</u> and uses an assistive hearing device to achieve effective communication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistive hearing device prescribed. Hearing Impaired Vest is required while outside of cell/bed area when hearing device(s) are not in use. 	<input type="checkbox"/> DNH
Disability Type: Vision		
Individual has severe vision impairment which is not correctable to better than 20/200 with corrective lenses in at least one eye.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vision Impaired Vest is required while outside of cell/bed area. 	<input type="checkbox"/> DPV
Disability Type: Speech		
Individual <u>does not</u> communicate effectively when <u>speaking</u> due to permanent speech impairments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that primary means of communication is documented. 	<input type="checkbox"/> DPS
Disability Type: Kidney		
Individual has a kidney disease or other chronic illness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires Dialysis 	<input type="checkbox"/> DKD
SECTION C: RELATED FORMS		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I have completed a new CDCR 7410, Comprehensive Accommodation Chrono, to document physical limitations for a verified disability.		
<input type="checkbox"/> I have completed a new CDCR 128 C-3, Medical Classification Chrono, to document medical limitations for a verified disability.		
SECTION D: COMMENTS		
Clinician Name/Title: Haile, Bethlehem@CDCR	Clinician Signature: Digitally Authenticated	Verification/Form date: 7/15/2015
CME or Designee Name: CME or Designee Signature: Review date:	CDCR#: ad6237 Last Name: DUNSMORE First Name: DARRYL DOB: 9/12/1967	
		MI: L

DISTRIBUTION: Original to medical record. Copy to Chrono Section of C-File; C&PR/RC CC-III; CC-I; and Inmate

Forward a copy of this form and any Accommodation Chronos to the C&PR within 72 hours.

This form has been approved electronically by Haile, Bethlehem@CDCR on 2015-07-15 12:07:21.

COPY

COPIES

DRAFT

RAP Meeting Date: 9/02/2015

Date IAC Received 1824: 8/31/2015

1824 Log Number: CHCF-C-15-02227

Inmate's Name: DUNSMORE, DARRYL

CDCR #: AD6237

Housing: FAC C3A-115

RAP Staff Present: ADA Coordinator J.A. Zamora, Custody Appeals Coordinator A. Infante, Doctor G. Williams, Health Care Appeals Representative, L. Donnelly, Registered Nurse M. Lowe

Inmate Interviewed: ☐ No ☒ Yes DPM, CCCMS

Disability Access or Discrimination Issue: SUBJECT STATES THAT HE IS HAVING DIFFICULTY IN TRANSFERRING, DRESSING OR ALTERATION OF CLOTHES WITH BUTTONS DUE TO HIS MEDICAL CONDITION.

Interim Accommodations Needs Reviewed:

☒ Interim Accommodation provided (List accommodation and date provided):

ON 8/31/15, MEDICAL STAFF TO ASSIST SUBJECT ON AS NEEDED BASIS FOR TRANSFERRING/DRESSING/OBTAINING ITEMS.

Summary of Inmate's 1824 Request: THE SUBJECT IS REQUESTING ASSISTANCE IN TRANSFERRING, DRESSING OR ALTERATION OF CLOTHES WITH BUTTONS, ASSISTANCE WITH PLACING SOCKS ON AND A THREE TIER SHELF.

☒ RAP is able to render a final decision.

APPROVE WITH MODIFICATION

ON 9/02/15, THE REASONABLE ACCOMODATION PANEL (RAP) HAS REVIEWED YOUR REQUEST. YOU HAVE BEEN APPROVED FOR A WHEELCHAIR ACCESSIBLE LOCKER.

ON 8/31/15, THE CHCF APPEALS COORDINATOR INTERVIEWED YOU, IN WHICH YOU REQUESTED ASISSTANCE WITH PULLOVER SHIRTS, REACHING DOWN TO PLACE SOCKS AND SHOES ON AND GETTING ITEMS FROM THE FLOOR/SHELF. YOU FURTHER STATED WHEN YOU WARM UP, YOU GET BETTER MOVEMENT BUT IN THE MORNING AND AT NIGHT IT BECOMES MORE DIFICULT TO MOVE. YOU STATED THAT THE OFFICERS DO ASSIST YOU AND THAT YOU ARE ABLE TO ACCESS PROGRAMS AND SERVICES WITHOUT CONCERN.

ON 8/31/15, THE CHCF APPEALS COORDINATOR INTERVIEWED CNA MOFOR. MOFOR STATED SHE ASSISTS YOU ON AN AS NEEDED BASIS. SHE HAS OBSERVED YOU MOVE IN OTHER ACTIVITIES SUCH AS FEEDING YOURSELF. SHE FURTHER STATED THAT SHE WILL INFORM OTHER STAFF TO ASSIST YOU IN THE INTERIM ON AN AS NEEDED BASIS.

Additional information/instruction: THE SUBJECT IS ABLE TO SAFELY ACCESS ALL PROGRAMS, SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES.

If you disagree with a health care decision made prior to or during the CDCR 1824 process, complete a CDCR 602-HC. If you disagree with any other RAP decision, complete a CDCR 602. Be sure to attach this document along with your CDCR 1824.

J.A. Zamora
ADA Coordinator


Signature

Date sent to inmate: 9/2/2015

Staff processing instructions: Does delivery of response meet criteria to establish effective communication? No

☒ Accommodation Order required.

☐ Request alleges non-compliance of the Armstrong or Clark Remedial Plans. Allegation logged on Accountability Log.

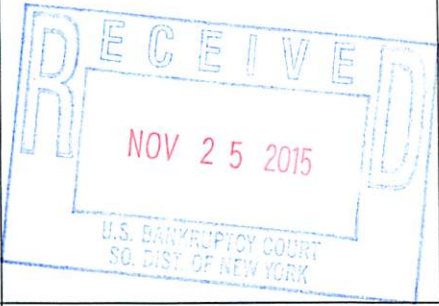
Distribution: Original - Inmate

Copy - 1824 File

Copy - Miscellaneous Section of C-File

Copy - Medical/Mental Health S

POS-020

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): Daryl Dunsmore AD6237 C3A-150 Box 32200 Stockton CA 95213		FOR COURT USE ONLY 
TELEPHONE NO.:	FAX NO. (Optional):	
E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional):		
ATTORNEY FOR (Name):		
COURT OF NEW YORK		
STREET ADDRESS:		
MAILING ADDRESS:		
CITY AND ZIP CODE:		
BRANCH NAME:		
PETITIONER/PLAINTIFF: Daryl Dunsmore		
RESPONDENT/DEFENDANT: NEW GMC Etc		
PROOF OF PERSONAL SERVICE—CIVIL		CASE NUMBER: 09-50026-R96

(Do not use this Proof of Service to show service of a Summons and Complaint.)

1. I am over 18 years of age and not a party to this action.

2. I served the following documents (specify):

**Motion For Relief From Stay
objection to Reply Brief**

☐ The documents are listed in the Attachment to Proof of Personal Service—Civil (Documents Served) (form POS-020(D)).

3. I personally served the following persons at the address, date, and time stated:

- a. Name: **King & Spalding LLP 1185 Ave of The Americas 10036-4002**
b. Address: **New York NY**
c. Date: **11/17/15**
d. Time: **7 PM**

☐ The persons are listed in the Attachment to Proof of Personal Service—Civil (Persons Served) (form POS-020(P)).

4. I am

- a. ☒ not a registered California process server. c. ☐ an employee or independent contractor of a registered California process server.
b. ☐ a registered California process server. d. ☐ exempt from registration under Business & Professions Code section 22350(b).

5. My name, address, telephone number, and, if applicable, county of registration and number are (specify):

David Richards Box 32200 Stockton CA 95213

6. ☒ I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

7. ☐ I am a California sheriff or marshal and certify that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date: **11/17/15**

David Richards

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME OF PERSON WHO SERVED THE PAPERS)

David Richards

(SIGNATURE OF PERSON WHO SERVED THE PAPERS)